

# Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 10. VOL. VII.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1821.

[VOL. XXXV.]

## TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By L. T. CAVINS & Co.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

### Gazette Office,

Lexington, November 2, 1820.

THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette, intending shortly to leave the United States, is desirous that all arrears due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle; if not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by a collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all monies that may be paid.

Joshua Norvell.

### NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd, and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

### Notice is therefore Given.

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent, and he is authorized to receive and settle all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)  
SAMUEL TROTTER,  
JOHN POPE, *Execrs. of George Trotter, Jr. dec'd*  
ELIZA TROTTER, *Executrix.*  
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

### LAW OFFICE.

E. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.  
WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. The Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain Brannin's Tavern.  
51-3m December 17, 1819.

### Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.  
DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.  
JOHN BRIDGES.  
December 30.—53

### WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.  
THOS. ROYLE.  
Lexington, May 20, 1820.—22m

### BOOK BINDERY.

James W. Palmer,  
HAVING recently established a BOOK BINDERY, will constantly keep on hand, at his Bookstore, Sign of the Bible, Main-street, a general assortment of Blank Books,  
Of every description, viz: Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Record, Order, Deed, and Letter Books, &c. &c.  
He has just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of Record Paper, manufactured by Gilpin at the Brandywine Mills, which will enable him to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Blank Books for Banks, Clerks of Courts, Merchants &c. whose orders he respectfully solicits.  
Old Books rebound.  
J. W. P. has on hand, as usual, a large assortment of Classical, Miscellaneous, Law, and Medical BOOKS, and STATIONARY. Merchants and other Wholesale purchasers applied on the lowest terms, with every article in his line.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1821—1

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Book Binding business.

### Fresh Hogs' Lard,

FOR family use, for Sale by the small or large quantity.  
Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds,  
Best LAKE SHAD, smoked,  
SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK, and PAINTS, and OIL of every kind.  
ALSO,  
A CLOSE BODY COACH, for Sale cheap.  
JOHN STICKNEY.  
Sept. 28 1820—39-3.

### Blanks of every kind

For sale at this Office.

### Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

### Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and GIG BOXES; Hatters, Tailors and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Tivets and still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25f

### LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanphear,  
STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE  
(Sign of the India Green.)

AND having employed Mr. W. M. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or with the facilities afforded to his friends and the public for their support, hitherto and hoped in future to merit and receive their patronage.  
He would, to injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.  
36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

### Notice.

OWING to the decease of one of the firm constituting the firm of G. & J. ROBINSON, it becomes necessary that the business of said firm should be immediately closed. Therefore, all those indebted to said firm by note, or book account, will please to call immediately and settle their accounts. If not settled shortly, they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.  
G. & J. ROBINSON, by  
GEO. ROBINSON.  
January 18, 1821—2m

### LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

### 186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable dwelling House and Barn and other houses—an Orchard of about 500 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$3000, I am now willing to take something less than 5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.  
JOHN CAUGHEY.  
November 2, 1820—442m

### REGS & SALT PETRE.

CASH and PAPER will be given for the above articles at JOHNSON'S Paper Mills, at the Great Crossings.  
Dec. 21, 1820. 51

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

MY HOUSE & LOT, on Limestone street, opposite the Seminary. It is a convenient good House, with Smoke House, Stable, &c. and a pleasant part of the town. Mile terms will be made easy. Possession can be given at any time.  
GERRARD McKENNEY.  
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1820. 69

### Glue Manufactory.

CAUTION, superior to the imported, MOULD and DIPPED CANDLES, also, TWILIGHT CANDLES, (one of 12 to the pound will burn 12 hours, and wants no snuffing.)  
OIL, VITRIOL, Virdegris, Logwood, Cop-pers, Alum, best imported MOLASSES, Fresh Rice, Paints, Oil, and Putty.  
Glass as usual, by  
JOHN STICKNEY.  
51

### For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,  
Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines,  
WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is situated up a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to  
R. & W. B. LONG.  
Versailles, Feb. 5—f

### Checks for Sale.

### Copartnership.

THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in trade.

### At New-Orleans,

UNDER THE FIRM OF  
A. & G. ELIOT,  
For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.  
ANDREW ELIOT,  
GEORGE ELIOT.  
New-Orleans, Oct. 17, 1820—45

### Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received the STEAM ROAT FAYETTE—OLIVANS SUGAR, in Barrels, SHAD and MACKEREL, ALLUM and Liverpool SALT, CUT NAILS, of all sizes. And are in expectation of receiving within few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.  
TILFORD & TROTTER.  
Lexington, June 20, 1820—24

### New Beer & Porter.

CONNELL & M. Mahon,  
OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY, PORTER AND BEER,  
MANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed, as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their consumption and taste.  
Country orders executed with punctuality and despatch.  
Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10—42f

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of TANDY, THOMPSON & CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS, esq. LEWIS CASTLEMAN and TANDY & ALLEN for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.  
GABRIEL TANDY,  
SAMUEL THOMPSON,  
THOMAS JANUARY.  
Lexington, October 17th, 1820—442m

### Greenview Springs, (Harrodsburg, Kentucky.)

THE Subscribers having taken possession of the Greenview Springs, as proposed, inform the public that the house will be continued as when under the superintendence of John Hanna, for the accommodation of all those who may think proper to call. The arrangements that are now making, in addition to the present improvements, will enable them to render comfortable and agreeable, those who may resort to the Springs.  
AMOS EDWARDS,  
NATHANIEL M. HEARD,  
Nov. 25th, 1820—50f

### Dr. Daniel M. Heard,

OFFERS his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Harrodsburg and the circumjacent country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of his professional duties. His Shop will be at the Springs, where he may always be found, except when attending to Professional Engagements.  
Greenview Springs, Nov. 25, 1820—50-6m

### Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever, not to trade for or in anywise to receive a transfer or assignment of four several bonds executed by me on the 21st of Nov. 1818, to Lieut. Daniel Norwell. The first of which was payable on the first of Jan. 1820—the second the first of Jan. 1821—the third the first of Jan. 1822—and the 4th, the 1st of January 1823. The said bonds being given are liable to an article of agreement which has not been performed on the part of the said Norwell. Therefore, I will not pay the said bonds, or any part of them, unless compelled by law.  
BENJ. RALLINS.  
Dec. 14, 1820—50\*

### Woodford county, to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac McCuddy on South Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAY MARE, with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white blind in the near eye—appraised to \$50 this 1st day of July, 1820.  
THOS. STEVENSON, J. P.

### Notice.

THE Legislature of Kentucky having passed a Law authorising the Surveying of the Virginia Military State Land, entered in my office, South-West of the Tennessee River, and between it and the river Mississippi; the surveying of said land will commence about the first of next April, when it will be necessary for the claimants or persons duly authorized by them to attend to the surveying.

WM. GROGAN, Sr.  
Louisville, Ky. Jan. 10, 1821—7

By reference to the above notice, it will be seen, that those who are interested in the Military Land Claims West of the Tennessee River, will be under the necessity of attending to the Surveying of them either in person or by an agent duly authorized. I propose to be in that section of country in April next, and will attend in the character of agent or attorney to the claims of those who may think proper to entrust me with them.  
LEVI L. TODD.  
February 15, 1821—47

### Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the toll would eat up the gain? Although a small sum from each; yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow. Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen.—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bardonia—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnett, Printer.  
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.  
Cincinnati—Post Master.  
Cincinnati, Tenn.—Post-master, p. m.  
Danville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.  
Edinboro—Mr. Lyon, p. m.  
Edinboro, Pa.—Post-master.  
Edinboro, Pa.—Post-master.  
Elizabethtown—Mr. Ballard, p. m.  
Frankfort—Mr. Crockett, p. m.  
Georgetown—Mr. Schree, p. m.  
Hobokenville—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.  
Huntsville—Post-master.  
Harrodsburg—Mr. Keller, p. m.  
Harrisville, Ind.—Post-master.  
Louisville—Mr. Gray, p. m.  
Lawrenceville—J. P. Leitch, p. m.  
Millersburg—George Talbot, esq.  
Monterey—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Post-master.  
Mouree, Tenn.—Post-master.  
Mayville—Mr. Roe, p. m.  
Mays Lick—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.  
Mount Zion—Post-master.  
Nashville, Tenn.—Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Post-master.  
Nichols—Post-master.  
Nicholsville—Dr. Young, p. m.  
New-Orleans—Bartlett & Cox, or Postmaster.  
New-Glaxco—Post-master.  
Ovingtonville—Post-master.  
Philadelphia—Mr. Rache, p. m.  
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.  
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.  
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.  
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-master.  
Tennessee—Thos. Doherty & Co.  
Vanderburgh—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.  
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.  
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

### Stop the Thief!!!

Strayed or Stolen,  
FROM the subscriber on  
Friday night last, a

### Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small A Blemish in the near eye, somewhat crease fallen, has been nicked, a small star in his forehead, the left hind foot white; has the appearance of a mare on each side of his back immediately under the saddle; he is a natural trotter; no brands or other marks recollected. Any person finding the said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles McDonald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.  
WM. McDONALD.  
Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45-3t

### American Medical Recorder.

James Webster,  
Publisher of the Quarterly Independent Journal, called the

### American Medical Recorder.

Respectfully informs its patrons, and the Medical public generally, the work will be increased in size, in proportion to the reduction which has taken place in the price of paper and of printing; and the execution, if not superior shall at least be equal to any Medical periodical published in the United States.  
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL RECORDER, for January next, that is, the first number of the fourth volume; will contain papers from Professor Francis, of New York; Professor Cooper, of Columbia S. C. Professors Davidge, Potter and Hall, of Baltimore; Dr. Tyler, of Fredericktown, Md.; Drs. John Rhea Barton, Klapp, McClelland, Mitchell, Rousseau and Coates, of Philadelphia; Dr. Aliqua, of Bremen, and the Editors; Drs. Leachet, Beyer, Ercle, and Professor Partition.  
J. W. has been informed, that statements have been made, which if believed, are calculated to injure the American Medical Recorder; so far, however, from being the fact, that the subscribers are withdrawing; daily the publisher, in reply, declares that, within the last two months, the additions made to the subscription list, has exceeded fifty in number, and further, that within the same period more than five, including Dr. Gibson and Horner have declined continuing the work.  
Philadelphia, Nov. 21st, 1820. 52—3t

### CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,  
40 REGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to  
M. J. NOUVEL.  
Lex. Aug. 8, 1820.—53

### Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, their large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.  
C. BRADFORD.  
Sept. 1820.—37

### James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggins, esq. first door below Bazan's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.  
August 25—62f

### BY THE PRESIDENT

### Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 53, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line. 50 to 53, range 27 and 28, do. 51 to 55 range do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 55, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line. 50 to 55 in range 31, 32 and 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line. 33, range 4, east do. 29, 30 & 31 5, do. 31, 32 & 33 6, do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line. 11 to 13, 10 and 11 do. 6 to 13, 12 and 13 do. 8 to 13, 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line. 7 to 10 2, do. 2 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6 1, 6, 7, 8 and 10 range 7, east 8, do.

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line. 5 to 10 range 14 west of 2 principal meridian line. 1, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13 do.

At Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5 east, and 8 and 9 6, do. 7, 8 and 9 7 and 8 do.

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSEPH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.  
Sept. 25, 1820—421 M.

### Kentucky;

Jessamine Circuit Set:  
JANUARY EXTRA CHANCERY TERM, 1821.  
Thomas Haydon and Nathaniel Morris, Compls.  
Against  
James Dunn's representatives & heirs, and Jesse Pigman, Defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, James Dunn, James Speers and Martha his wife, late Martha Dunn, heirs and representatives of James Dunn dec'd, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on the motion of the complainants, it is considered and ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy—Teste,  
823 DANIEL B. PRICE, c. k.

### State of Kentucky:

Jessamine Circuit, Set.  
JANUARY EXTRA CHANCERY TERM, 1821.  
Pleasant Easley, Complt.  
Against  
Daniel Easley's heirs and devisees, Defts.

THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and exhibited his bill in Chancery against the defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants William Barbour and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainants, it is considered and ordered, by the court, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.

A copy—Teste,  
821 DANIEL B. PRICE, clerk.

### Small sum of money

WAS FOUND upon our Shop floor last evening, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement.  
J. M. PIKE & CO.  
Lexington, Feb. 14.

J. M. PIKE wishes to hire a good steady BLACK WOMAN, who understands cooking and washing. Would prefer one from the country.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE Lexington Public Advertiser, Worshy's, Palmer's and Kant's BOOK STORES;

A General Instructor; Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks, Constables, Jurors, and Jurymen, in the commonwealth of Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in force.

THIS is the most extensive work of the kind ever published in the United States, and embraces copious extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, viz:

Accessory, Affray, Apprentices, Assignments, Arrangements, Arrest, Arson, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Certiorari, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Covenants, Criminals, Confession, Distress, Escapes, Evidence, Felony, Hue and Cry, Homage, Habeas Corpus, Infants, Information, Jail and Jailor, Judgments, Jurors and Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Larceny, Libel, Lunatics, Maim, Maintenance, Mandamus, Misdemeanor, Nuisance, Oaths, Pardon, Perjury, Prison Breaking, Process, Rape, Recognition, Rescue, Restitution of Stolen Goods—Riot, Rout and unlawful assembly, Robbery, Search Warrant, Sheriff, Slander, Sureties for the peace, Sureties for good behaviour, Treason, Treasure found, Warrant, Wife and Women—Together with the statutory provisions, on these as well as every subject coming within the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which will enable the inferior judicial, as well as executive officers of the government, to perform their respective duties with promptitude and safety.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred precedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in legal proceedings, but all that are necessary to the farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant, as well as all other private citizens, and enabling every man to become his own lawyer, and transact all his business without the aid of counsel.

The above work will be for Sale at the Book Store of W. W. WORSLEY, Lexington

As there are but a few copies printed, those who are desirous of purchasing will do well to apply soon.  
Lexington, Nov. 20.—41

### THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

### AND FOR SALE AT THE

Lexington Public Advertiser, Worshy's, Palmer's and Kant's BOOK STORES;

### A General Instructor;

Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks, Constables, Jurors, and Jurymen, in the commonwealth of Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in force.

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As there are but a few copies printed, those who are desirous of purchasing will do well to apply soon.  
Lexington, Nov. 20.—41

### State of Kentucky:

Bath Circuit, Set: September Term, 1820.  
David and James Trimble, Complainants,  
Against  
Henry Myers' devisees, Defendants,  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Peter Myers, Jr. Philip Unkfer and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Myers, John Hayns and Mary his wife, late Mary Myers, and Susannah Myers, and Margaret Walters, James



# Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8.

## MISSOURI.

On the 24th February the admission of Missouri was unsettled. A committee of 23 from the house of representatives would confer with a committee from the senate to make an effort at a compromise. Of the 23 chosen by the house of representatives, ten only are from states favourable to Missouri. We have not yet despaired of her admission this session.

## FLORIDA TREATY.

We have received the Spanish Treaty, which shall appear in our next. Its provisions are generally understood in the United States. Nothing has reached us on the subject of taking possession of the two Floridas; but there is no doubt government will prepare to occupy the country as soon as possible.

## THE BLACK LIST.

We have published in this day's Gazette, a list of balances said to be due to the government. The impression attempted to be made on the public mind by the exposure of these accounts, is not altogether liberal. All unsettled accounts ought to be laid before the people, & we hope the practice will continue as a check upon the officers appointed to attend to them, and therefore we view the publication of this "black list" as it has been called, proper; but at the same time, in justice to all parties, it is a fact which ought to be stated, that all accounts stand open against the persons to whom government advances funds, until settled, although the money has been applied according to order; but for the want of receipts expressing precisely the disbursements, credits are not entered, even in cases where it often turns out that individuals have expended more than they received from Government. We have conversed with an individual charged with a large amount, whose information satisfies us that on a settlement he can not fall much in arrears. We do not pretend to account for every item in this way, but we do not think it probable that one twentieth part of the amount exhibited is due. It can not be supposed that the officers placed over our concerns would be so forgetful of their duty, and that too in matters which can be of no advantage to them.

## CENSUS OF KENTUCKY.

The following is the population of the whole state of Kentucky, although not officially given, it may be relied on as nearly correct. The increase in the last ten years, is some where about 35 per cent. an immense increase when we consider the removals to the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama &c. It is not yet settled by congress what number shall be entitled to a representative for the next ten years; but it is probable Kentucky will have 12 members. The 4 largest towns stand thus:

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Lexington,                 | 5779             |
| Louisville,                | 4012             |
| Russellville,              | 1712             |
| North and South Frankfort, | 1672             |
| Adair                      | 18765 Henry      |
| Allen                      | 5387 Hopkins     |
| Barren                     | 10328 Jefferson  |
| Bath                       | 7961 Jessamine   |
| Boon                       | 6542 Knott       |
| Bourbon                    | 17664 Lewis      |
| Bracken                    | 5228 Lincoln     |
| Breckinridge               | 7484 Livingston  |
| Bullett                    | 5831 Logan       |
| Butler                     | 3083 Madison     |
| Caldwell                   | 9022 Marion      |
| Campbell                   | 7022 Mercer      |
| Cassy                      | 4049 Monroe      |
| Christian                  | 10459 Montgomery |
| Clark                      | 11148 Muhlenburg |
| Clay                       | 4393 Nelson      |
| Cumberland                 | 8058 Nicholas    |
| Davis                      | 3876 Ohio        |
| Estill                     | 3507 Owen        |
| Fayette                    | 23120 Pendleton  |
| Fleming                    | 12226 Pulaski    |
| Floyd                      | 8207 Rockcastle  |
| Franklin                   | 11074 Scott      |
| Gallatin                   | 7076 Shelby      |
| Garrard                    | 10851 Simon      |
| Grant                      | 1805 Todd        |
| Grayson                    | 4077 Trigg       |
| Green                      | 11943 Union      |
| Greeneup                   | 4311 Warren      |
| Hardin                     | 10400 Washington |
| Harrison                   | 12278 Wayne      |
| Hart                       | 4164 Whitley     |
| Henderson                  | 5714 Woodford    |
| Hardin                     | 1290             |
| Total                      | 558,338          |

## ORATION.

DELIVERED IN THE CHAPPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY, ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY, 22d FEB. BY DAVID SHANNON, ESQ.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is customary on such occasions as the present, for the speaker to preface his oration with an expression of gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, and to regret that his humble abilities render it utterly impossible for him to do that justice to the subject, which its importance requires. For the former, I cannot feel too grateful; but it will be unnecessary, at this time, to apprise my audience of a want of abilities, which must be but too evident before I have done.

Some important great national events, or some important era in the annals of our race, has always been common among savage as well as civilized nations.

For respectability on the industry and rustic labours incident to husbandry. Thus were the barren hills of Attica rendered productive, and many of the most illustrious sages of Greece, were proud to be cultivators of the soil. In this country, on the annual return of the anniversary of our immortal Washington, the memorable 4th of July, on which our independence was proclaimed, our gratitude to Heaven for the privileges we enjoy, and our veneration to the memory of the departed Washington, are displayed by a voluntary abandonment of the ordinary pursuits of busy life, and a religious devotion of those days to grateful remembrance of the chivalrous deeds, and magnanimous sufferings of our revolutionary ancestors. On such occasions, the orator, by recalling to memory the deeds of other times, and portraying them to view in all their native splendor, renders a just tribute of respect to the aged patriot, and fires the youth with a hallowed zeal to emulate the deeds of their fathers.

These sublime themes have however been so frequently portrayed by the poet, the orator and the historian, and their recollection remain so fresh in the memory of every American, that it would be useless for me, at this time to recount them. Suffice it to say, that out of the arrogance and oppression of the British ministry, and the ill-advised policy of that government towards her American colonies, originated that revolution, which, after an eventful struggle of seven years, terminated in a recognition of the independence of these United States—and that throughout the stormy period of that revolution, the great and commanding qualities of the personage whose anniversary we this day celebrate, shone forth like the bright luminary of day obscuring by its radiance, the twinkling myriads of surrounding stars that bedeck the firmament of heaven.

Unlike the war of our revolution, few of those bloody and disastrous conflicts, which have so frequently desolated whole kingdoms and depopulated empires, can be viewed by the discriminating eye of the philosopher, without presenting an unfavorable view of human nature. On the one hand he must condemn the petty malice of a pampered Prince or the insatiable ambition of a bold and aspiring genius. On the other, he cannot but pity the blind submission and infatuated zeal of the deluded throng. Born to be avenged by the gaudy badge of royalty, or gained by the talents of an adventurous chief, the great mass of mankind, have always been driven by the lash of the one, or led by the attracting qualities of the other. Had it not been for the undue influence of these principles, the hardy and honest Swiss might still have breathed the air of freedom on his native mountains. France herself might have escaped her present unhappy situation, and England her accumulated debt. It is not however, passing an unmerited eulogium on the intelligence and independence of the citizens of this Republic, to say that such principles have very feeble, if any influence. From the nature of the happy political institutions under which we live, the tyrant's frown can never be terrible; and from the general diffusion of knowledge, the glare of ostentation or the intrigues of ambition, will be equally ineffectual in directing the steady patriot from the promotion of the public weal.

That much of the happiness of a people depends upon the form of government under which they live, is a maxim which can never be controverted—that a just medium between absolute power and licentious liberty, is the proper channel in which civil authority ought to flow, is equally undeniable. But it is greatly to be regretted, that men cling with such unyielding tenacity to their ancient absurdities; and that it is only by slow and regular gradations, that new and useful improvements have been introduced and become prevalent in society. It is however, a source of great consolation to the philanthropist, that truth will eventually prevail; and that, as the "wilderness of mind" becomes brightened by the rays of science, men will perceive and adopt such systems of morals, religion and government as are best calculated to promote their real happiness. Thus if we transfer our ideas back to the remotest point in history, and follow mankind through the various stages of society, we shall find this knowledge increasing with his wants—and although the track of desolation sometimes shows aghast the view—the uncured arm of ambition, or the desolating wave of Gothic fury, seem by turns to have prostrated the fairest fabrics of industry and genius, beneath the sacrilegious tread of ruffian violence, and to have almost banished from the world the genial rays of civilization and refinement; yet these convulsions, only, like the roll of ocean's angry wave, pressed a smoother sea and a more serene atmosphere.

Notwithstanding the continued claim of improvement in the affairs of men, which occasional intervals of anarchy and derangement, may be traced from the earliest period of history, to the present day, the science of government appears to be in the rear of all other arts. For proof of this, we have only to turn to the continent of Europe. What do we there discover? A country where the arts and sciences have been growing to perfection for many ages, still groaning under the iron grasp of feudal tyranny—where still the will of a single despot, is sufficient to put in motion all the physical force and moral energies of the continent for the work of destruction. But however closely the existing forms of government may be interwoven with the present state of society in Europe, how true must shortly arrive, when the voice of the oppressor shall no longer be heard.

"Tyrants! in vain ye trace the wizard ring,  
"In vain ye limit mind's unwearied spring;  
"What! can ye lull the winged winds asleep,  
"Arrest the rolling world, or chain the deep?  
"No!—The wild wave concerns your scepter'd hand,  
"It rolls no back when Canute gave command."

Yes, fellow-citizens, already has the bright sun of freedom begun to dawn through the dark and cloudy horizon of long benighted Europe. The hardy sons of Spain and Portugal have nobly asserted and successfully demanded their respective Kings, their ancient liberties—and even on the plains of Italy, the classic ground of antiquity, and once the seat of the great Republic of Rome, a people whose effeminacy and blind submission to civil and ecclesiastical oppression had obtained for them, the appellation of degenerate, have recently evinced a disposition to retrieve their fallen character, by bursting the shackles by which they are bound, and assuming a rank among the nations of the earth as a community of freemen. Situated as we are, at an immense distance from the theatre on which these events are passing in rapid succession, altho' we are allied no direct aid to the suffering sons of freedom in Europe, yet we can not but hail with enthusiasm the success of a cause so intimately connected with the happiness of man; and wish them the greatest of all sublime blessings—that God would send them a Washington.

From Europe we turn with the most anxious solicitude, to the fair fields of South America, where Oronoco in her pride  
"Rolls to the main no tribute tide,  
"But 'gainst broad Ocean waves far,  
"A rival sea of roaring war."

On this magnificent continent, the favours of Heaven have been bestowed with a bounteous hand; but the tyranny of man would have blighted this glorious all that was

beautiful, and into making all that was about him. In vain did the majestic Amazon roll her cerulean waters to the ocean—the breezes of Heaven wafted not on her serene and peaceful bosom, the white sails of commerce; for the clashing hand of a foreign despot, had perverted the industry and exertions of the people. To view all the rich plains of Colombia, blossom like the garden of Eden, on the gay morning of creation. The influence of that envenomed viper the insidious, linked beneath each blooming flower, and poisoned every breeze. But the demon of despotism vanishes, like the ignis fatuus of the night, before the approach of the Goddess of freedom. Under the guidance of the faithful and indefatigable Bolivar, the revolution in this country has assumed an aspect which justifies the hope, that the time is not far distant when the funeral dirge of civil and ecclesiastical oppression will be rung on the highest Cordilleras of South America, and when the same liberal republican principles which characterize the government of the United States, will be fulfilled throughout the whole extent of this vast continent.

In the able and patriotic Bolivar, we recognize many of those heaven born traits which characterize our own Washington. Like him, patient and firm in the hour of adversity, his fidelity to the cause in which he has embarked his life and fortunes, can never be shaken. May the setting sun of his glory be as bright as in the meridian of his life, and his fame as unsullied as the fame of Washington!!! Then will his grateful countrymen, in after ages in the full fruition of that liberty, which he had been so instrumental in procuring, hail his memory by the annual observance of a festival similar to that which we are now met to celebrate; and while the congenial spirits of Washington and Bolivar are mingling together in the æthereal fields of Heaven, their names shall be recorded on earth, as the deliverers of mankind.

## TOASTS.

Drank at a public dinner, at Wm. T. BARNES'S Tavern, on Washington's birth day.

1. *The memory of Washington.*—First in war, first in peace, & first in the hearts of his countrymen.  
2. *Thomas Jefferson.*—Immortalized by the Declaration of Independence, and the acquisition of Louisiana. His successor in office who may abandon either, deserves public execration.  
3. *The memory of Franklin.*—The thunder of Heaven pays tribute to his Philosophy, and the freedom of his country to his genius and patriotism.

4. *James Madison.*—The able vindicator of his country's rights, and firm opposer of British encroachments.  
5. *James Monroe.*—The President of the United States.  
6. *The Government of the United States.*—Not an absolute, but a delegated sovereignty. It has no right to frame constitutions for States.

7. *The Soldiers of the Revolution.*—"Honour be to them, whose honour is due."  
8. *The Soldiers of the Revolution for Independence.*—"Honour be to them, whose honour is due."  
9. *The Union.*—Who would barter away a part deserves the execration of the whole.

10. *The freedom of the world.*—Success to those who in all countries struggle for Liberty.  
11. *The Transatlantic Liberty.*—Now raised in Europe. May it never be buried till the scathed Legions be taken, and the head of despotism be cloven asunder.

12. *The Laws.*—Made to secure the happiness of the People, and the People not made to be obedient to the Laws.  
13. *Miner's.*—As well may faction attempt to arrest the current of its mighty river, as to prevent the people of that state from obtaining Sovereignty and Independence.

14. *The Spanish Treaty.*—Negotiated to arrest the rising greatness of the West, and to destroy "the balance of power."

15. *Domestic Manufactures.*—Let them be sustained by a competent tariff.  
16. *The Navy of the U. S.*—It has humbled the pride of England, and proved to the world that "Britannia" does not "rule the waves."

17. *The Army of the U. S.*—Whilst it maintains the spirit of '76 and its present reputation, it ought not to be reduced.

18. *Transylvania University.*—Head quarters of Literature and Science, in the West, its present superintendents will command success.

19. *The memory of Gen. Chas. Scott.*—The early friend and companion of Washington, alike distinguished for his benevolence as a man, and for his bravery and patriotism as a soldier.

20. *The memory of Gen. George Rogers Clark.*—His services in establishing the first settlements of Kentucky, shall never be forgotten.  
21. *Isaac Shelby.*—In public and private life a happy model for imitation.

22. *General Adams.*—The brave soldier and able indicator of the patriots under his command.

23. *Lieut. Governor Barry.*—The able statesman and faithful representative of the people.

24. *Henry Clay.*—The faithful representative of Kentucky. We calculate confidently on the exertion of his talents in favor of Missouri, and against the Florida Treaty; and in so doing, he represents the will of his constituents.

25. *Col. R. M. Johnson.*—His services in the cabinet and the field, during the late war, prove his consistency as a statesman and a soldier.

26. *General Jackson.*—The conqueror of the conquerors of Europe.

## FROM LONDON PAPERS.

[By the Amity.]

Received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

From the Observer of November 25.

*Mr. Phillips's Speech.*  
[Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the London Hibernian School Society, held at St. John's Hall.]

SIR—I have very great pleasure in acceding to the request of your zealous Secretary, and proposing a resolution of congratulation on the success of this institution, and of approbation of the sacred principles of which it has been founded. I confess, that until I perused the report with which he was so polite as to furnish me, I had a very imperfect idea of this institution, or of the great gratitude which we owe to our generous English brethren, who have so nobly and disinterestedly established it amongst us. It is an emanation of that glorious spirit which has spread their name among the nations of the earth, and made that name synonymous with every virtue. I find no idea that no less a number than 5,000 of the infant population of this kingdom, including two thousand children of our own country, who now crowd this hall with pious gratitude, were thus gratuitously receiving from them the blessed fruits of education and religion. How gratifying it is to turn from the abominable

and infernal perjuries by which the public mind is now hourly polluted, and the public heart afflicted, and the public morals insulted, to the contemplation of such a subject! Fifty-eight thousand children, raised from the mire of ignorance and superstition—redeemed from a state of almost brutal barbarism, and led through the temple of knowledge, even to the very altar of God, is a spectacle which I envy not the man who can behold it without enthusiasm. In this country it borrows from circumstances, even an adventurous interest, for surely never was a country more ripe for its exhibition—never was there a land more full of fine intelligence, obscured and darkened, or of nobler impulse, more miserably perverted. The mind of Ireland has by no means hitherto had fair development. Acute but inactive—magnificent but uncultivated, the passing stranger beholds the people as he does their country, with admiration it is true, but still with mournful admiration, at their neglected grandeur and their unproductive loveliness! It has been to little purposes that the genius of the nation has occasionally burst the bondage that enthralled it; that nature, as it were, to vindicate herself, has shot some spirit of light athwart the gloom, in whose lustre the hand became for a moment, visible—it was but for a moment, and the cloud it touched scarcely retained a tinge of the profuse phenomenon. There was no permanent source whence its radiance could be fed; and the mere glimmerings of unassisted nature struggled faintly through the denseness of the atmosphere. To rescue the country from this foul disgrace, to dispel the mist of barbarism and ignorance, with their attendant train of vices and of crimes—to elevate the peasantry from vice and superstition to a moral practice and an holy contemplation, your institution has been founded. A glorious work, and worthy of a Christian! A work characterized by the most glowing benevolence, and not less replete, even in a worldly sense, with the wisest and the soundest policy, for you may depend upon it that, sooner or later, national good cannot fail to flow from a moral regeneration. The sobriety, the temperance, the good faith, the industry naturally consequent upon early culture, will, in time, like a rich stream, run back and hide their fountain. The principles of freedom, by being better understood, will become, of course, more fondly cherished, the impolicy, as well as the impurity of crime, by being more clearly proved, will be of course, more sedulously avoided. An educated slave—an educated criminal, are moral contradictions. In the very dawn of knowledge the phantoms that frighten, and the vices that despoil us, gradually disappear; and it is only when his light has vanished, that you find ignorance and superstition crawling from their cavern, and amid spectral shapes and hoarse apparitions, taking their incubus station upon the bosom of society. If truths like these needed an example, all history is eloquent on the subject. No barbarous country ever rose to greatness and continued barbarous. No peasantry ever yet became educated without becoming comparatively virtuous—the spirit of inquiry consequent upon literature, and the spirit of genuine freedom, have been in general co-existent, and flourished and decayed together. Turn your eyes to Athens in the ancient time—the temple alike of liberty and letters—the seat of the arts—the mount of the muses—the immortal shrine of that could constitute the heaven's immortality, where even battle smoothed his rugged front and the warrior's sword was garlanded with roses! Behold her now! her sages silent, and her temples fallen—an Ottoman slave enthroned amid her ruins, and a degenerate people crouching to the Turk, even, oh shame! even within sight of Marathon! Yet there, where Mahomet now revels in contended ignorance, Socrates was heard and Solon legislated, and echo listened to the thunder of Demosthenes. Look in our own day to a part of our own empire, the once neglected Scotland—the country from whose lake and moor and mountain the imperial conqueror strode without a thought. What is she at this day? A land of less crime, because of more intelligence, than any in the world; wherever her name is mentioned, literature hails it; wherever her people tread, temperance and industry attest their presence; a primal piety consecrates her church; peace and loyalty meet upon her plains, and the laurel, which her genius and her heroism has won, is intertwined with the palm leaf of an immaculate morality. Let Scotland then, even if she stood alone, prove the advantage of an educated peasantry; and should the sceptic awake not at her voice, may the spirit of Burns pass across his slumber, and burst upon him in the blaze of its refutation.

But I feel I am injuring the cause of this institution when I view it either in the light of temporal policy, or temporal fame. Yes, though I am convinced that the most permanent foundations of peoples' prosperity are only to be laid in the popular civilization—though I am convinced that crime decreases, and industry advances in exact proportion to the progress of knowledge. Still I acknowledge in your ambition a much nobler object, in comparison of which the fame and wealth and dignities of this world are but as the rainbow's gem that sparkles and disappears. Oh! you are right when lighting up the torch of knowledge, to invoke no flame but that of heaven to illumine it. The lights of earth are transient and uncertain—vapours that only dazzle, to mislead and shine the brightest on the eve of their extinction; but the beam of heaven is steady and eternal—it enters the soul—it ex-

pands and radiates, and lifts it to a region where human vanity has no voice, and human splendours are but darkness. You are right in making the Bible the primer of the infant—place it in his hand by day—place it on his pillow by night. Full of glorious thought and glorious images, it will inspire the fancy; full of noble sentiment and virtuous precept, it will form the principles; full of holy zeal and heavenly inspiration, it will guide, exalt, and purify the faith; and it is a wise philosophy which associates it with that season whose impressions fade not even in nature's winter. When the daring infidel interposes its mysteries, in order to rob those children of its morals, ask him. What is this world but a mystery? Who can tell how nature performs her simplest operations? Ask him to tell you how the flower acquires its perfume, the eagle his vision, or the comet its resplendence? Ask him to tell you how those glorious planets roll around us in their lucid circle, or how that marvellous order is manifested which holds throughout creation, even from the minutest worm that grovels in the dust, up to the pinion that plays amid the lightning. These are mysteries, and yet we see them; and surely we may trust the word of him who, in his own good time, will teach us this solution. Meanwhile, amid the bigot's cant, and the polemic's railing, suffer these little children to come unto the Lord. They will bless you with their lips, in their lives, and in their deaths—the God to whom you have turned them will bless you—the country to which you have restored them will bless you; and should the Great Spirit will recollect the deed, and surely save them from the perils of their orphanage. In the discharge then of this sacred duty which you have thus voluntarily undertaken, listen not to the imputation of any unworthy motive; remember that calumny is the shadow of merit, and that though it ever follows, it never overtakes it. Where the solitary charge which hostility has flung on it, is in my mind, under your circumstances, not a crime but a virtue. You use no weapon but the bloodless gospel—you assume no armour but the nakedness of truth; and in a good cause, and with an earnest conviction, I would rather court than avoid this accusation of proselytism. The foreign and pious potentate who made the charge should be the very last that utter it; for debased, as I admit and deplore, that the Irish peasant politically is, still he and his predecessors, as far as in them lay, have left them illiterate, imbruted and debased—fallen in his mental degradation even below the level of his political degradation. But the accusation is untrue. You have not borrowed even a rag from the establishment—the word ascendancy is not heard within your walls. You have studiously excluded every book of controversy. You have rejected no one on account of his creed and you have invited the scrutiny of every persuasion you have introduced the Bible unspiced by a single pen of this world. You have allowed the saints, the sages, and martyrs of Christianity, to enrol with their own hands the records of their wisdom, their sanctity, and their fortitude. You have expunged the comment whether of council or synod, or anconave, or convocation, and left the sacred historians to tell, in the phrase of an inspired simplicity, the miracles, the sufferings, and the triumphs of the gospel, from the conception to the cross. Sir, if this produce proselytes, such conversion can have its origin only in the truth. In one sense indeed, you do profess to proselytise, but it is from vice to virtue, from idleness to industry, from ignorance to knowledge, from sin to salvation. Go on then, and may prosperity attend you, and when your enemies are clamorous, be only your answer this; "Behold—fifty-eight thousand subjects restored to the state—behold 35 thousand souls introduced to their redeemer!" Proceed and prosper. Let the sacred stream of your benevolence flow on, and though momentary impediments may oppose its progress, depend upon it, it will soon surmount them—the mountain rill, and the rivers of the valley will in time and in their turn become tributary—the rose of Sharon will bloom upon its banks—the maids of Sion will not weep by its waters—the soil it has fertilized will be reflected on its surface and as it glides along in the glory of the sun-beam, the sins of the people will become regeneration in its baptism.

**BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
On Saturday last the Directory of this institution held their second meeting in this place. By information laid before them, it is believed, that paper sufficient for one million of dollars will be received before April, and one million and a half more as soon as it can be prepared.

A set of rules was adopted for the government of the Bank and Branches from which we select the following:

"The President and Directors of the principal Bank and each of the branches, shall appoint commissioners to value and appraise real estate offered to the said Bank and branches as security, in the several counties composing their respective bank districts."

"No discount shall be made on personal security for a longer time than one hundred and twenty days, nor on real security for a longer period than one hundred and eighty days."

"There shall be a regular call on all loans made by this bank and its branches in the ratio of one per cent. for every thirty days."

The first of these rules needs no explanation. It must have been an omission in the Legislature, that they did not

authorize the President and Directors of each branch bank to appoint the commissioners within their own district.

With regard to the second rule, it was evidently the intention of the Legislature as expressed in the preamble of the act establishing the bank, that loans should be made for longer periods than had been customary. That the periods were not extended still further is probably owing entirely to the necessity of keeping it within the power of the Directory, if the depreciation of their paper should render it absolutely necessary, to make further calls on their debtors. Unless the measures of the directory should be so taken as to support the credit of their paper, it is believed, that although the bank might operate as a temporary relief, it would eventually bring upon the country tenfold greater evils. When the credit of the bank shall be so established as to render it safe, in all probability loans will be extended for still longer periods.

But the third rule published above is of much deeper interest to the bank and the country. It is intended to be a regular system from which there shall be no deviation. The Directory were induced to adopt this rule, we believe unanimously, by considerations, relating to the intentions of the Legislature, the interests of the community and the credit of the bank.

The intentions of the Legislature were evidently to give relief to debtors, not by lending them money which should never be paid, but by enabling them to transfer their debts to the bank where they might be paid off in moderate instalments. At the rate of one per cent. for 30 days, it will take upwards of eight years to pay off the whole debt. This is surely as long a credit as a reasonable man could ask, and the calls are so moderate that any man using any industry may meet them without embarrassment. If a farmer borrow one hundred dollars, he will have, in addition to his discount, only four dollars to pay every 3 months; if he borrow five hundred he will have only twenty to pay; and if he borrow a thousand the call will be only forty. Surely those who cannot pay calls so moderate ought not to borrow.

## ARGUS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of the 8th inst. *Esquimaux Indians.*—Notwithstanding the many publications which have appeared respecting the Esquimaux Indians, neither of them has been entirely correct. As to the Mayor's interference with regard to these people, the following statement may be relied on.

Upon an affidavit being presented, as the *habens corpus* act requires, that this man and woman were held in custody by Captain Hadlock, the mayor allowed a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to him, Captain H. soon after appeared with the Indians at the mayor's office, and returned to the writ "that they were not in his custody or under his control." The Indians were then asked whether they desired to go with the Captain; to which they decidedly objected, and communicated their wish to remain with Mr. Butler, the proprietor of the house in which they had lately been exhibited. The Mayor sent an officer with them to that house, where they are left until some better provision can be made for them.

While the Captain was in the Office, two writs against him, one at the suit of George, the man, and the other at the suit of Mary the mother, for trespass, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, damages two thousand dollars in each suit were represented to the Mayor, with a special affidavit, offering such evidence as the nature of the case would admit, that the plaintiffs had been brought to this country against their will, and had been treated with cruelty, &c. that the defendant was a transient person, who would probably leave the state immediately. In consideration of this affidavit the Mayor ordered that the defendant should be held to bail in two thousand dollars, on each of these writs; at the same time giving the defendant's counsel to understand that any thing would be heard which Captain Hadlock might hereafter think proper to offer to induce the Mayor to revoke his order for bail or in mitigation of the same.

## MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 28th ult. Mr. William Hogan, to Miss Love Christian, daughter of Mr. Joseph Christian, all of Jessamine county. On the same evening, by the Rev. Dr. Cloud, Mr. Henry Babcock, formerly of Northampton, Mass. to Miss Mary Ann Sillfield, of this place.

## 40 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, TWO COWS—one a BLACK, and the other a WHITE. The Black is a Milk Cow, and tolerable old, shewing grey hairs about her head, with some white in her face. The white Cow was heavy about her head and neck. As it is believed from good circumstances, that they were stolen and sold to some person by an incendiary, the above reward will be given for the Cows and thief, or Five Dollars for the Cows, and all reasonable charges. If any person has seen Cows in possession, and will forward a line to either the editors of the Gazette, or Argus, of Frankfort, it will be promptly answered by

JOHN TANNER.

## STEAM BOATS.

HAVE TWO STEAM BOATS about to depart for St. Louis, which will return to Louisville. Freight will be received at or near St. Louis as return cargoes upon moderate terms.

JAMES JOHNSON.

TAKE UP by Thomas Roberts on Barkley's Mill road, Jessamine county, one BLACK ROAN MAKE, 8 or 9 years old, shod all round, branded on the off shoulder and but this G. 143 hands high—appraised to \$40 before me this 20th day of November, 1827. SAMUEL H. CRAIG, J.P.



## Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the precise amount of the special deposits, to the credit of the Treasury of the U. States, which is referred to in his supplementary report of the 28th ult. as not being available during the current year; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, it was Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the reimbursement to the Planters' Bank of New Orleans of certain advances made by it upon pay rolls of the army.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of manufacturers, reported an amendment to the tariff bill, containing several sections embracing important provisions. The amendment shall be published at large in our next.

The amendment was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. Clay, from the committee (himself and Mr. Allen, of N. Y.) appointed to wait on the President of the United States with the resolution declaring the feelings of this house in regard to the Spanish provinces of South America, reported that the committee had, according to order, presented the resolution to the President; that the President assured the committee that, in common with the House of Representatives, he felt a great interest in the success of the provinces of Spanish America which are struggling to establish their freedom and independence; and that he would take the resolution into deliberate consideration, with the most perfect respect for the distinguished body from which it had emanated.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of Ways and Means reported the following bill.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, no clerk in any department, or other person holding any office under the government of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person in trust for him or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in the whole or in part, any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States, on their behalf, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the U. States; and if any clerk or person holding an office under the government of the United States, directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, enter into, accept of, or agree for, undertake, or execute, any such contract or agreement, on the whole or in part, every such clerk or officer so offending shall, for every like offence, upon conviction thereof before any court of the U. S. or of the territories thereof, having cognizance of such offence, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined one thousand dollars, and also be deemed incapable of holding any appointment or office under the government of the U. S. and every such contract or agreement as aforesaid, shall moreover be absolutely void and of no effect: *Provided, nevertheless*, that, in all cases where any sum or sums of money shall have been advanced on the part of the United States, in consideration of any such contract or agreement, the same shall be forthwith repaid, and, in case of delay or refusal to pay the same, when demanded by the proper officer of the department under whose authority such contract or agreement shall have been made or entered into, every such person so delaying or refusing together with his surety or sureties, shall be forthwith prosecuted at law for the recovery of any such sum or sums of money advanced as aforesaid.

The bill was twice read and committed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on bill to fix the compensation of the officers of the army.

Mr. Case moved to strike out the whole of that part of the bill which relates to the pay, &c. of the officers and Cadets of the military Academy, and substitute therefor several new sections, the principal features of which, as relates to the cadets, were, that the number should be reduced to 150; by allowing vacancies to occur until they get down to that number; that there shall be one cadet from the District of Columbia, and one from each of the territories, whose compensation shall be at the rate of 144 dollars per annum, and two rations each per day; that there may be admitted into the Academy 100 persons other than cadets, provided they conform to all the rules of the Academy, and support themselves during the term of their education, &c.

FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Clay then rose to make his expected motion respecting Missouri, which was in the following shape:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, on the part of this House, jointly with such committee, as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report to the Senate and to the House, respectively, whether it be expedient or not to make provision for the admission of Missouri into the Union on the same footing as the original states, and for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within Missouri; and, if not, whether any other

and what provision, adapted to her actual condition, ought to be made by law.

On this motion there took place a debate about an hour's length.

It resulted in the adoption of the resolution.—Yeas 101, Nays 55.

On motion of Mr. Clay, with the expressed wish of the Speaker in favor of that course, it was ordered that the committee on part of this House, consisting of twenty-three members (corresponding with the number of States) should be appointed by ballot. And to-morrow at twelve o'clock was fixed upon as the time for appointing the committee.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1821, and the bill authorizing the erection of certain light-houses, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, and some of the former were debated. The two bills were, however, in the end ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Gouverneur, his private Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States and Spain, signed on the 23d February, 1819, having been ratified by the contracting parties and the ratifications having been exchanged, it is herewith communicated to Congress, that such legislative measures may be taken as they shall judge proper for carrying the same into execution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington Feb. 22d, 1821.

The message was read, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of State:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Department of State, Feb. 22d, 1821.

Sir:—I have the honor of transmitting herewith a report upon Weights and Measures, prepared in conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of 19th December, 1819.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Clay has made another attempt to unite the Gordian knot into which the Missouri controversy has been woven. We wish him most sincerely all the success which we think he deserves. It is the last attempt, we presume, which will be made to accomplish the object at the present session. If Missouri be not allowed to be within the Union during this session, legislation of some sort, to secure the rights of the United States, & the due administration of its laws, within that country, will be indispensable.

### Foreign Intelligence.

The following official documents have been published at Naples:—

Copy of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the King of Naples.

TROPPAU, Nov. 20.

"Sir, my Brother, and very dear Father-in-law.—Unhappy circumstances have prevented my receiving the letter addressed to me by your Majesty during a period of four months. The events, however, to which those letters have probably related have not ceased to occupy my most serious meditations, as well as those of the allied powers assembled at Troppau, to deliberate in union on the consequences with which these events menace the rest of the Italian Peninsula, and perhaps the whole of Europe. In determining on this common consultation, we have only acted in conformity with the transactions of 1814, 1815, and 1818—transactions of which your Majesty, as well as Europe at large, knew the character and object, and upon which that tutelary alliance is founded—solely designed to guarantee from all danger the political independence and territorial integrity of all its States, and to insure the repose and prosperity of each of the countries of which it is composed. Your Majesty, then cannot doubt that the object of the Cabinets assembled here is to reconcile the interest and well-being, the enjoyment of which the paternal solicitude of your Majesty would lead you to desire for your people, with the duties of the allied Monarchs to their own states, and the rest of the world. But my allies and myself should feel happy to fulfil these solemn engagements with the co-operation of your Majesty, and we now, faithful to the principles we have proclaimed, demand this co-operation. It is solely with this view that we propose to your Majesty to assemble with us in the city of Laybach. Your presence, Sir, we are sure will hasten a reconciliation almost indispensable; and it is in the name of the dearest interests of your kingdom, and with that watchful solicitude of which we believe that we have given more than one testimony to your Majesty, that we now invite you to receive new proofs of the true friendship which we bear you, and of that frankness which forms the basis of our policy."

"Receive the assurance of the distinguished consideration and unalterable attachment with which I am your Majesty's true brother, son-in-law, and ally."

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

Letters were also addressed to the King of Naples by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, but precisely in the same terms.

Address by Ferdinand I. by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Monarchy, King of the Two Sicilies, &c. &c. to his faithful Deputies of Parliament.

"The Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, united in Congress at Troppau, have sent me three letters, in which they invite me to repair in person to Laybach, to form part of a new Congress to be held in that place."

"You will collect from the letters themselves, copies of which will be laid before you by my Minister for Foreign Affairs, the importance of the object of such an invitation, which is that of interposing myself as mediator between the above named Sovereigns and the nation."

"Duly penetrated with the circumstances under which we are placed, and desirous to make any sacrifice to establish the happiness of the nation on a solid basis, I turn with avidity to every expedient that presents to me the hope of effecting that object. Consequently, I am resolved to overcome all the obstacles offered by my advanced age and the rigour of the season, and to comply promptly with the invitation, since the above named Sovereigns have caused it to be declared to me that there can be no other medium for treating, even were it one of the Princes of my royal family.—I set out with the confidence that Divine Providence will afford me the means of giving the last proof of my love for you, in saving the nation from the scourge of war."

"Far be the thought from me and from you, that the adoption of this project can make me compromise the good of my people; and in parting from you I owe it to myself to give you a new and solemn guarantee. I declare then, to you and to the nation that he resolved to make every exertion for the enjoyment of a liberal and wise constitution, that whatever measures circumstances may exact relatively to our actual political state, all my efforts will be directed that it may remain for ever fixed upon the following basis:—

"1. That the individual and real liberty of my beloved subjects may be secured by a fundamental law of the state.

"2. That shall confer no privileges in the composition of the legislative body of the state.

"3. That no taxes shall be imposed without the consent of the nation in its legitimate representation.

"4. That the accounts of public expenditure shall be referred to the nation itself, and to its representatives.

"5. That laws shall be made in accordance with the national representatives.

"6. That the judicial power shall be independent.

"7. That the press shall remain free, except from the operation of laws enacted against the abuses of its liberty.

"8. That the ministers be responsible.

"9. That the civil list shall be fixed.

"I further declare, that none of my subjects shall ever receive molestation on account of past political events."

"My faithful Deputies.—In taking on me this care to convince you of my love and solicitude for the nation, I desire that a deputation of four Members, selected from the parliament, may accompany me, and be witnesses of the dangers, that threaten, and the endeavors that may be made to ensue."

"It is necessary, however, that, until the termination of these negotiations, Parliament do not propose any new measure in the different branches, but that affairs may remain in the state in which they are at present, limiting its care to the part it is already called on to take in the organization of the army, and that all the arrangements, may continue in the new year as they were fixed in that which is about to expire. It is my decided wish that the greatest economy in expenditure may be adopted in all the departments as soon as the situation of affairs will permit."

"I leave with you, in parting, all that I hold most dear. You will continue to feel those sentiments of attachment which you have ever professed for my royal family."

"I confirm my beloved son, the Duke of Calabria, in his functions of my Vicar-General, as expressed in my act of the 6th of July, and eleventh of October of this year."

"I am convinced that you will receive this communication as a proof of my sentiments for you, and of that necessity which obliges us to prefer the salvation of our country to every other secondary interest."

"FERDINAND,

"The Duke of CAMPOCHIARO,

"Sec. of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Naples, Dec. 7."

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM, FEB. 14.

EXPEDITION AGAINST LIMA, &c.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), Dec. 10.

We have been favoured with the following authentic intelligence from the South seas, by gentlemen just arrived in this city from Lima.

The Chile expedition, destined for the attack of Lima, sailed from Valparaiso on the 1st of August, the land force consisted of about 4,800 men, under the command of General San Martin, who embarked in high order and spirits. The squadron consisted of ten vessels of various sizes, under Lord Cochrane, who, previous to their sailing was made Admiral by the former Admiral Blaquiere, on retiring with the appointment of General in the army, and commandant of the city of San Jago. They touched at Coahuimo on their way, and took in some troops that were stationed there, and on the 15th of September following, they arrived and took possession of Pisco, without any

resistance; the troops there, very few in number, retired to the interior, with the slaves, horses, cattle, &c. Near 100 of the slaves, however, joined the Independents. About ten days after their arrival Don Joaquin Pezuela, viceroy of Peru, sent a flag of truce by land, to General San Martin, requesting a conference by deputies at Mediflor, to see if the differences between the mother country and Chile could be arranged, without having recourse to arms, which he consented to, and on the 24th, the Conde de Villar de Fuenta, colonel in the army, Don Dionisio Capas, lieutenant in the navy, and Dr. Umanue, on the part of Spain, met Colonel Thomas Guido, and Don Juan Garcia del Rio, Secretary of State of Chile. On the 25th, an armistice was agreed on.

The conference lasted until the 1st of October, when the deputies separated. Immediately on the arrival of those of Chile at Pisco, which was on the 4th General San Martin broke the Armistice, on advising the advanced guard of Peru of it. A few days after that he took a small town, and it is said, the militia there joined him.

Previous to the expedition's sailing from Valparaiso, the Supreme Director O'Higgins came from St. Jago to inspect the troops. On entering the town, he was saluted by all the batteries and shipping in the harbor, among which was H. B. M. ship Andromache, captain Sheriff, and Stanley captain O'Brien. The town was also illuminated in honor of the occasion.

About the 7th of October, 800 horse and 500 foot were sent from Lima to join two or three regiments from Upper Peru and Arequipa, and whose united force would be nearly equal to that of the Independents. On the 24th, accounts reached Lima, that General San Martin was re-embarking all his force. None of the artillery was ever landed, and from that it was inferred that he expected on hearing of his arrival at Pisco, that the Viceroy would send the best part of the troops from Lima up to Pisco, when he would have proceeded directly on for Lima.

The town of Guayaquil has declared itself independent. On the 9th of October the principal leaders of the conspiracy dined together, when they swore the whole party to secrecy, and planned the rising. In the evening, a ball was given to the principal inhabitants, at which all the ladies wore a light blue ribbon which was not noticed by any of the opposite party. At 12 o'clock on the night of the 8th, the heads of departments were made prisoners of, and at two, a salute from the batteries, announced the success of the Independents. Mr. Joseph Villamil, merchant, at the desire of the inhabitants, then hoisted a broad pendant, white with a blue star, as commandant of the squadron. On the 11th, he proceeded in the Alcanze, schooner, with a crew of 90 Englishmen and 30 natives to Pisco, where on board the Governor and principal officers are prisoners.

No opposition was made, nor indeed none could well be made, against the conspiracy, the plan and execution of it being so secret. The only person killed was a colonel of cavalry. He made some resistance, and was shot by an Indian Cacique, of one of the most ancient families, and captain in a native regiment. Some time previous to the rising, Mr. Vallamil had two English vessels consigned to him; he applied for permission to load them for England, which was refused by the Governor.—He then wrote to Lima for the Viceroy's sanction, which he also denied him, although at the same time vessels were arriving from Callao, with special permission from him. This, in a great measure, was the cause of the conspiracy.—The different regiments, consisting of 2700 men, were reviewed by the Governor some days previous to his arrest.

The regular troops in Lima are well clothed and provided in every respect, and are in excellent order. The artillery particularly so. The whole amount to about 10,000 men. The city is quite tranquil, and there is not the least appearance of dread or confusion.

The inhabitants of Panama are much alarmed, dreading that immediately when Mr. Villamil returns from Pisco he will come down to that city.

His majesty's ship Tyne, captain Falcon, sailed about the end of June with upwards of \$2,000,000 for England. The Stanley had sailed from Valparaiso also for England, with about a million and a quarter of dollars. The Hyperion, capt Searle, would proceed about the middle of this month (December) for England, and it was thought he would get between 3 and 4,000,000 of dollars.

The United States' Frigate Macedonian, was to leave Callao about the 10th of this month (December), she was to touch at Rio Janeiro, and was receiving money on board for that port.

DECEMBER 16.

The sloop of war Ontario brought to Kingston, \$100,000 from St. Martha.

DECEMBER 25.

We have learnt by letters from the capital of the independent provinces of New Grenada, that all the kingdom of Quito has decidedly shaken off the Spanish yoke. The Spanish General Melchor Armeria, Governor of Quito, had been completely defeated previous to the insurrection of the province under his command.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Speech of his Majesty Louis XVIII. to the Legislative Chamber of France.

The Paris papers contain the speech of the King, the day before, upon the opening session of the Chambers. The ceremony took place in one of the Halls of the Louvre, which was magnificently prepared for this occasion. His Majesty left the Palace of the Tuilleries at one o'clock. A discharge of artillery announced his arrival at the Louvre. A deputation of twelve Peers, with the Chancellor at their head, and of 25 Deputies, went forth to meet his Majesty in a chamber adjoining to the Apollo Gallery. His Majesty, after remaining a few moments in conversation with the Members of the Deputation, entered the Hall of the

Sitting, and ascended the throne. On his right was Monsieur, and on his left was the Duke D'Angoulême. The Duke D'Orleans was on the right of his Majesty, next to Monsieur. The great officers of State, the Peers, and the Deputies, were arranged in their respective places; and the Duchess D'Angoulême, the Duchess D'Orleans, and Mademoiselle stood up, and remained uncovered, till his Majesty invited the Peers to be seated, and the Chancellor of France intimated the same permission to the Deputies.

His Majesty then delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen:—Arrived at the close of a year, marked at its commencement by the most afflictive events, but since so fruitful in consolation and hope, we ought, in the first place, to render thanks to Divine Providence for his fresh mercies."

"Mourning was in my house; a son has been granted to my ardent prayers. France, after having mingled her tears with mine, has participated in my joy and gratitude with transports which I have sensibly felt."

"The All-Powerful has not limited his protection here. We owe to him the continuance of peace, that source of all prosperity. Time has only more closely united the Alliance of which France forms a part. This Alliance, while it averts the cause of war, ought to inspire confidence against the dangers to which social order, or the political equilibrium may be exposed."

"These dangers are daily receding from us. I shall not, however, in this solemn communication to my subjects, be silent respecting the serious facts which, during the course of the year, have afflicted my heart; happy, nevertheless, to be able to say, that if the state and my family have been menaced by a conspiracy too much connected with the disorders which had preceded it, it has been manifested that the French nation, faithful to its King, is indignant at the bare thought of its paternal sceptre being wrested from it, to become the sport of the remnant of a restless faction, which it universally detests."

"This faction, therefore, has not interrupted the movement which brings France to the days of her prosperity. In the interior, successes, always increasing, have crowned the efforts of her laborious activity, which apply equally to agriculture, arts, and industry."

"The amelioration of the revenues of the state, the economy which I have prescribed, and the tried solidity of credit, admit of being proposed to you, even in the present session, a new diminution of the taxes now directly assessed. This relief will be so much the more efficacious, as it will produce an equal assessment of the public burdens."

"Such successes render more dear to me the duty which royalty imposes."

"To bring to perfection the operation of the great political bodies by the Charter; to fix the different branches of the administration in harmony with this fundamental law; to inspire general confidence in the stability of the throne, and the indelibility of the laws which protect the interests of all—such is the end of my efforts. To attain it, two conditions are necessary—time and repose. We ought not to demand from infant institutions, what can be expected from their complete development, and the morals which they are destined to form. Until then, let us be wise enough to acknowledge, that, in public affairs, patience and moderation are also powers, and those of all others which deceive us the least. Let us not forget that it would be impossible for the government to maintain order, that principal guarantee of liberty, if it were not armed with a strength proportioned to the difficulties in the midst of which it is placed."

"Every thing announces, that the modifications operated in our electoral system will lead to the advantages which I anticipated. Whatever adds to the strength and independence of the Chambers, adds to the authority and dignity of my Crown. This session will, I hope, achieve the work happily commenced in the last. In strengthening the necessary connexion between the Monarch and the Chambers, we shall succeed in founding the system of government which so vast a monarchy must always require, and which the actual state of France and Europe most imperatively commands."

"It is to accomplish these designs that I desire a prolongation of the days that may yet be reserved to me. It is also in order to their accomplishment, that we ought to depend—on you, gentlemen, upon my firm and inviolable will, and I upon your royal and constant support."

His Majesty's speech was received with general acclamations of Vive le Roi! At the close, the Minister of the Interior invited such of the newly-elected Deputies as were present to take the usual oath, which was done in the prescribed form. His Majesty then returned to the Tuilleries amidst the congratulations of the assembled throng.

About ten days since Captain Leving Young of this town, was informed by his apprentice boy, that a man had applied to him to steal from his master a pair of shoes, for which he would pay the boy. Capt. Young directed the boy to appoint a particular hour at night, when the applicant should come and receive the shoes—and, providing himself with a cow-skin, concealed himself in the shop: Soon after which my gentleman made his appearance, and commenced making an examination for a pair which would fit him. Having made a choice he was chaffering with the boy about the price he should pay for stealing them, when Capt. Young seized him, and used his weapon with such dexterity, that the culprit roared lustily for mercy—and although he did not get the shoes, he paid for them pretty dearly.—*Pub. Adn.*

SUMMARY.

The value of real and personal estate in the city of New York in 1818, amounted to \$14,913,693 dollars—in 1819 to \$21,018,389 and in 1820 to \$26,605,620.

The people of Montreal have been alarmed by the appearance in the Lac-Verd of three sons. They stood in a line nearly parallel with the horizon at the apparent distance of 20 yards asunder, with the true sun in the middle—they are sometimes seen at sea.

On the 25th of January the thermometer at Quebec was 30 degrees below zero.

The brig Sampson, from Cuba to New York, was wrecked on Egg harbor on Wednesday evening last. All the crew were sick except the captain and one man, on whom the whole management devolved.

A calf, 10 months old, was lately killed in Westchester, N. Y. which weighed when alive, 1080 pounds, when dressed 783 pounds. When only one day old it weighed 90 pounds, so that it gained more than 2 lbs. per day.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 13th of October last the subscriber received, whilst at St. Louis, thirteen Notes, each for \$100, one of the Bank of the United States, payable at New York, and twelve of the Bank of Virginia, payable at Petersburg. For safety, the notes were cut into two parts: the right hand halves were sent to the address of the subscriber at Philadelphia by post, and the left hand halves were sent by him by post from Cincinnati, Ohio, to his address at Philadelphia. The halves sent from Cincinnati have not been received. Notice having been long since given to the banks, the missing halves can be of no use except to the subscriber. To encourage a search on the route from St. Louis, he will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward to any person who will deliver or transmit to him the missing letter and contents.

WM. W. WALKER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9. 19—3t

NOTICE.

THE STALLS in the Lower Market House will be rented to the highest bidder for one year, at the Market House, on the first Wednesday in April next, at nine o'clock in the morning. Particulars made known at the time of renting.

WALTER CONNELL,

Clk of Market.

Lexington, March 7. 19.

12,000 Yards Domestic COTTONS.

consisting of PLAINES and STRIPES.

CHEEKS, 3-4, 4-4 wide; Furniture do. 3-4, 4-4 wide; Demins and Tickings.

Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS, Do. SHEETINGS, 36 to 39 inches wide; Sewing Cotton in Balls and Hanks, white and coloured.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE by the piece, at the Philadelphia Wholesale price, with the addition of exchange and cartage.

HIGGINS & FRITCHBERRY.

Lexington, March 1, 1821.—9-6

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of Spring & Summer Goods.

consisting of CALICOES, Cambric Muslins Canton Capes, Lingerie, Serenades, and Mantuae Book and Fancy Muslins, Irish Linens.

Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Nankeins, Morocco shoes, &c. &c. &c. ALSO,

Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS, Indigo, Madder and Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels.

ALSO,

Nails and Window Glass, Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound. They also keep a constant supply of ROMAN & Cork Superior Glazed.

Rifle Gun-Powder,

By the Keg or Canisters—ALSO,

Cotton Yarns,

Of all sizes from the Factory of Postlewait, Brand & Co.—all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for CASH.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Lexington, Feb. 23, 1821.—8

Valuable Real Estate, FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

On a Credit of One and Two Years, IN THE TOWN OF HOPKINSVILLE, On Saturday the 7th of APRIL next, FOUR VALUABLE LOTS.

Well improved, with good BRICK & FRAME HOUSES. This property is eligibly situated in the Business part of the Town, adjoining opposite the Columbian Inn, at the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, and extending up the square towards the Court-House.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, and on the SAME TERMS,

The Tract of Land, Upon which I live, two and a half miles South of Hopkinsville, on the Palmyra road, containing about

350 Acres,

This estate combines all the advantages of a healthy situation, fertile soil, and good timber. Four never failing Springs, and fine Stock Water, (being bounded by Little River.) Any gentleman who wishes a settlement in the vicinity of this flourishing town, (where from the capacities and qualifications of the professors in both Male and Female Academies) his children may be well educated without the expense of boarding them out, could not select a more agreeable site. As it is from necessity alone this property is exposed to sale, and will positively be sold for whatever it will bring great bargains may be calculated on. All persons who may wish to become purchasers, are respectfully invited to call and view the premises before the day of Sale.

CHARLES CALDWELL.

Hopkinsville, Feb. 3.—8-2t



# The Court.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

## THE MANIC'S SHROUD.

Drear was the plain, and chilling the storm,  
When the moon palely gleaming around,  
Its half-hidden light discovered the form  
Of a Maniac stretched on the ground,  
The wind keenly blew,  
The flaked snow flew,  
It drifted, it deepened, the storm raged aloud,  
And the snow formed the Maniac's shroud.

Poor Maniac, rest! thy sorrows are past;  
That smile mocks the storm thou'lt ne'er  
forget—  
But hark! Ah, 'tis nought but the loud pier-  
cing blast  
That sounds the dead Maniac's peal  
Let winds keenly blow,  
Or flaked snows flow,  
They lightly will rest on the Maniac's breast,  
Who in far distant regions seeks rest!

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

Mr. Carter.—There has recently been laid before congress a statement of accounts, which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years, prior to 30th September, 1820. This is one of the most important documents ever laid before an abused and insulted people, and nothing but its extreme length can prevent its being known, and its exciting throughout the continent one universal burst of indignation. In order to bring its knowledge home to the people, I have, with considerable labour, extracted the names of the public defaulters, whose delinquencies exceed five thousand dollars, and with very few exceptions confined myself to cases where the balance was ascertained on settlement. This statement I request you to publish, and I venture to say no intelligent citizen can read it, without at least remembering Governor Plummer's remark respecting Mr. Monroe, "that he had not well administered the finances of the government."

The document itself consists of 86 pages, and is composed of three distinct reports, which present a total amount of indebtedness, by individuals and officers of all descriptions, of fifteen million, six hundred and eighty-one thousand, four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twelve cents! The greater part of which sum is absolutely lost to the country. I proceed to give you the extracts, and will, on a future occasion, make some comments on them.

The following are balances on the books of the second Auditor.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| William Christy, late pay-              | 9,000        |
| master,                                 |              |
| John Byers, late contrac-               | 6,240 48     |
| tor,                                    |              |
| George W. Murray, for                   |              |
| loaned him in 1815! 11,279 12           |              |
| The following are balances on the books |              |
| of the third Auditor                    |              |
| Robert Brent, paymaster                 | 40,911 18    |
| general,                                |              |
| John C. Bartlett lat q.                 | 22,754 82    |
| m. general,                             |              |
| John Bleecker, dep. q. m.               | 10,293 52    |
| general,                                |              |
| Reuben G. Beady, agent                  | 3,428 80     |
| for pensions,                           |              |
| Willie Blount, governor,                | 10,915 78    |
| Thomas Bodley, q. m. g.                 | 28,135 42    |
| Kentucky militia,                       |              |
| Moody Bodel, lieut. col.                | 12,700 21    |
| Thomas P. Baldwin, p. m.                |              |
| N. Y. militia,                          | 12,282 51    |
| Daniel Brown, col. 23d.                 | 9,585 36     |
| Jonathan Beall, assistant               |              |
| dep. p. m.                              | 5,875 43     |
| Benjamin R. Bostwick,                   |              |
| late barrack master,                    | 5,649 60     |
| James Chipin, p. m.                     | 5,125 34     |
| Jonathan Carlton, p. m. O               |              |
| ho militia,                             | 79,263 80    |
| Thomas Campbell, ass't.                 |              |
| quarter master,                         | 6,183 50     |
| James Colbert, an INDIAN                |              |
| CHIEF!                                  | 14,193 55    |
| John T. David, p. m.                    | 29,003 55    |
| Archibald Dobbin, ass't.                |              |
| dep. p. m.                              | 26,122 25    |
| Stephen I. Donaldson, p.                |              |
| master,                                 | 16,442 87    |
| Nicholas L. Dawson, p.                  |              |
| m ster                                  | 7,373 21     |
| Richard Dennis, col. 18th.              | 24,843 13    |
| Thompson Douglass, dep.                 |              |
| pay master,                             | 28,080 57    |
| Jonathan B. Eastman, do.                | 62,774 17    |
| Samuel H. Eakin, dep. p.                |              |
| m. accounts rendered, and               |              |
| in the course of settle-                |              |
| ment,                                   | 1,406,132 74 |
| Samuel Edmonds, p. m.                   |              |
| N. Y. militia, accounts ren-            |              |
| dered, and in course of set-            |              |
| tlement                                 | 563,337 76   |
| John I. Everitt, lieut. Sd.             |              |
| infantry                                | 6,587 95     |
| James T. Eubank, ass't.                 |              |
| dep. q. m.                              | 12,228 62    |
| Solomon Ellis, late con-                |              |
| tractor                                 | 12,375 13    |
| Thomas. Finley, lieut.                  |              |
| and p. m.                               | 8,390 07     |
| Eliza R. Fasset, col. 30th.             | 5,047 25     |
| John Gibson, gov. Indiana,              |              |
| the greater part ascertained            |              |
| on settlement, 14th July                |              |
| 1814.                                   | 5,644 16     |
| Wilson P. Greenup,                      |              |
| Kentucky militia written to             |              |
| 11th June, 1812, to 11th July           |              |
| 1818.                                   | 36,156 34    |
| Robert Gray, p. m. Colum-               |              |
| bia militia                             | 12,461 68    |
| Ashton Garret, p. m. 17th               | 59,783 56    |
| Samuel G. Hopkins, capt.                |              |
| cavalry                                 | 25,938 93    |
| Wade Hampton, maj.                      |              |
| general                                 | 5,623        |
| Peter L. Hogeboom, p. m.                |              |
| 25d.                                    | 15,667 41    |
| Samuel Haring, capt. 13th.              | 6,326 29     |
| George Harrison, p. m. 2th              |              |
| infantry                                | 26,248       |

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Jesse D. Hunt, p. m.            | 51,327     |
| John V. H. Huyck, major         | 3,730      |
| Robert C. D. Jennings,          |            |
| commissary                      | 190,334 71 |
| Mathew H. Jewett, p. m.         |            |
| 28th.                           | 19,884 75  |
| George Keyser, major            |            |
| 28th.                           | 10,472 65  |
| Joseph Kerr                     | 5,434 05   |
| Bartholomew Labugan,            |            |
| ass't. dep. p. m.               | 16,204 35  |
| William B. Lewis,               | 12,297 69  |
| Frederick H. Lissinhoff,        |            |
| p. m. militia                   | 7,398 60   |
| Richard H. Lee, p. m.           | 18,967 09  |
| Henry Leavenworth, col.         | 5,299 31   |
| Isaac Q. Leake, late p.         |            |
| m. (when?)                      | 233 05     |
| Ferdinand Marstetter, capt.     |            |
| militia                         | 55,219 21  |
| John Miller, dep. p. m.         | 19,401 09  |
| PETER MACHEN, capt. mil.        | 200        |
| Jeremiah R. Munson, ma-         |            |
| jeor 27th.                      | 17,685     |
| Thomas Melville, sup.           |            |
| pub. buildings                  | 17,933 84  |
| Nimrod H. Moore, p. m.          |            |
| 17th.                           | 30,038     |
| Joseph M'Clure, p. m.           |            |
| N. Y. militia                   | 5,511 75   |
| Robert L. M'Clelland            |            |
| dep. p. m.                      | 8,990 57   |
| Joseph E. Merrit, ass't.        |            |
| dep. p. m.                      | 15,213 10  |
| James Morrison, p. m.           |            |
| Ludwick Morgan, capt.           | 5,438 34   |
| Return J. Meigs, late gov       |            |
| of Ohio, (this is the post-mas- |            |
| ter general; his accounts ap-   |            |
| pear to be rendered, on         |            |
| which he claims a balance)      | 52,327 69  |
| William Morrow, p. m.           |            |
| Ohio militia,                   | 5,965 08   |
| Ralph Martin, major 22d.        | 5,032 19   |
| John M'Dougall, p. m. O-        |            |
| ho militia,                     | 16,811 01  |
| James M'Closkey, capt. do       | 5,515 40   |
| William Nicholas capt.          |            |
| 2d. artillery                   | 4,717 38   |
| Joseph Owens lieut. 43d.        | 12,355 03  |
| Benjamin L. Ogden capt.         |            |
| 3d artillery                    | 4,716      |
| Orr and Geely contrac-          |            |
| tors                            | 51,180 98  |
| Thomas D. Owings col.           |            |
| 28th.                           | 7,684 91   |
| Peter B. Porter q. m. g.        |            |
| He has claims to nearly this    |            |
| amount, which are suspended     |            |
| for want of vouchers! 11,391    |            |
| N. R. Packard brigade           |            |
| quarter master                  | 3,000      |
| Henry Phillips dep. p. m.       | 15,600 58  |
| Joseph D. Prince capt. ar-      |            |
| tillery                         | 7,516 33   |
| Charles Pomeily p. m. N.        |            |
| Y. militia                      | 8,000      |
| William Prince p. m. Ky.        |            |
| militia                         | 12,765 50  |
| John H. Plummer late            |            |
| dep. com                        | 13,775 57  |
| John Ricord p. m.               | 6,218 62   |
| George T. Ross capt.            |            |
| 44th.                           | 10,128 77  |
| Thomas I. Robbison maj.         | 7,222 15   |
| Edward I. Roberts p. m.         |            |
| 1st Infantry                    | 3,564 75   |
| Jason Rides p. m. volun-        |            |
| teers, balance on settlement    |            |
| Sd Nov. 1820 has further ac-    |            |
| counts to render                | 25,675 26  |
| Robert C. Reepass p. m.         |            |
| Ken. militia                    | 13,959 19  |
| John M. Russel, ass't. dep.     |            |
| q. m. g.                        | 6,424 27   |
| John A. Rogers late do.         | 19,997 45  |
| Henry Robinson a. d. p. m.      | 7,407 57   |
| Richard Sparks col.             | 10,390 80  |
| Walter Shelden dep. p. m.       | 9,503 55   |
| Josephus B. Stewart p.          |            |
| master                          | 18,810 78  |
| Melancton Smith col.            | 20,498 89  |
| A. P. Spencer capt. 29th.       | 5,768 80   |
| P. D. Spencer p. m.             | 24,658 80  |
| Winfield Scott, lieut. col.     | 5,517 92   |
| Thomas Stanford, p. m.          |            |
| 11th.                           | 16,703 72  |
| Martin Strobel p. m. S. C.      |            |
| militia                         | 5,000      |
| Gay Smith lieut. 89th           | 9,055 31   |
| John G. Scholtz lieut. 27th     | 5,593 96   |
| Lewis Saunders                  | 20,000     |
| James Smith p. m. Ohio          |            |
| militia                         | 7,506 11   |
| John H. Smith do.               | 7,951 53   |
| John Smith a. d. p. m.          | 11,493 45  |
| Robert Scarcey acting p.        |            |
| master                          | 51,874 66  |
| Joseph G. Swift brig' gen       | 1,000      |
| do.                             | 3,104 05   |
| Barent Schuyler capt. 20th      | 5,492 84   |
| Zachariah Schoonmaker           |            |
| p. N. Y. militia                | 5,154 23   |
| William A. Fonnelle a-          |            |
| gent for paying claims!         | 6,785 90   |
| Richard Taylor dep. q. m.       |            |
| general                         | 12,900     |
| Daniel D. Tompkins, an          |            |
| advance made by the secre-      |            |
| tary of war being for the loss  |            |
| on the sale of treasury notes   |            |
| which requires legislative      |            |
| sanction                        | 4,411 25   |
| Daniel D. Tompkins bal-         |            |
| ance of his acc't. settled 14th |            |
| June 1820                       | 11,022 57  |
| George W. Todd col. 17th        | 5,591      |
| Bushrod Taylor p. m. Va.        |            |
| militia                         | 5,121 19   |
| Wm. P. Thompson do. do.         | 5,284 25   |
| George W. Ten Broeck            |            |
| capt. 6th                       | 7,259 66   |
| Peter G. D. Voorhies p.         |            |
| master                          | 25,378 11  |
| Samuel Whittlesey p. m.         |            |
| N. Y. militia                   | 4,113 54   |
| William H. Winder lieut.        |            |
| colonel                         | 4,484 85   |
| Lewis B. Willis capt.           | 7,505 90   |
| James Wilkinson maj. gen.       | 5,537 68   |
| Benjamin Wallace maj.           | 6,298 25   |
| Wm. W. Wilkins p. m.            |            |
| militia                         | 30,000     |
| Benajah White lieut. col.       |            |
| 10th                            | 4,603 50   |
| Henry Whittalo p. m.            |            |
| Va. militia                     | 6,693 54   |

Abijah Yelverton jun. p. 7,528 53  
m. N. Y. militia  
Lewis Yancy p. m. 10th 4,817 56  
Total amount of debts returned by Sd  
Auditor 15,317,880 84 11  
Account of monies advanced prior to  
3d March 1809, unaccounted for.  
Richard Chandler late p.  
master 8,274 52  
Moses Hook capt. 12,163 91  
Thomas Robinson p. m. 7,623 52  
James Wilkinson major  
general 5,625 03  
It will be observed that the preceding  
balances are, with few exceptions, above  
5,000 dollars. There are some hundreds  
of defaulters under that sum, whose  
names ought to be exposed to the pub-  
lic, but the list would be too voluminous  
for a newspaper. It appears to me im-  
possible that any man can read the pre-  
ceding list, without being struck with  
the variety, as well as the extent of the  
dilapidations on the treasury. Officers  
of all grades, from the highest to the  
lowest, and even private citizens and In-  
dian chiefs, have squandered the public  
money without accounting for it. And  
these balances, it is to be remarked all  
accrued during the war, and have re-  
mained unsettled until this time, a peri-  
od of more than five years, during which  
time most of the debtors have probably  
become insolvent.

In a future number I will make some  
comments on some of the singular items  
in this list, and at another time I shall  
present you with extracts from other  
public documents, exhibiting the man-  
ner in which the financial concerns of  
this country have been administered.

NECKER.

FROM THE EDWARDSVILLE SPECTATOR.

A very learned, ingenious, and able  
writer under the signature of Scurator,  
has written an essay on the effects of what  
some people call the Divining Rod; and  
labors to prove the fact, that this rod  
will operate in some people's hands and  
not in others, so as to find water in the  
earth, and greatly facilitate the digging  
of wells; but he at the same time appears  
to be unable to account for this pheno-  
menon, if I may so call it, or, to speak  
more properly, this attractive power—I  
will endeavor, by positive and well known  
facts and sound reasoning, to show the  
reasons of this attractive power. In the  
first place, it is a well known fact that  
the four elements which compose this  
globe, and the surrounding atmosphere,  
are capable, by their liquids and solids  
to dissolve and decompose all kinds of  
metals; and at the same time the Great  
Author of all things has given these sol-  
ids and liquids the power of depositing  
these metallic substances in certain places.  
Hence it is that metallic substances,  
or ore, grows; and it is a well known  
fact, that ore does grow; it is also a fact  
that streams of run in the earth, and that  
all minerals are fed by streams or springs  
of water, which enable them to grow—  
that they would not grow without them.  
Hence all streams are more or less com-  
posed round or cased with these metallic  
substances. It is also a fact, that metals  
have an attractive power; for any one  
acquainted with surveying knows that  
the needle of a compass will not  
traverse where iron or steel is near, or  
minerals. It has also been ascertained  
to be a fact, that these Divining Rods  
or switches, or one made with walebone  
and quicksilver, will not work as some  
call it, or be attracted by water alone,  
that is, to be a river or lake, let it be  
ever so large; so that the attraction must  
be by the metallic substances which com-  
pose the case of those veins of water,  
running in the earth; and that those  
sticks or rods being composed from these  
solids and liquids above mentioned, they  
have only their natural tendency to go to  
them again. And the reason why they  
will not operate in one person's hand as  
we I as another, is as simple and plain,  
it being a well known fact by those per-  
sons who are accustomed to letting blood,  
that the veins lie much deeper in some  
persons' flesh than others; that the pulse  
beats very differently; that the veins lying  
nearer the skin of some people's hands  
than others, with a powerful pulse, which  
causes a shaking of this rod, making it  
vibrate; and the attractive power of this  
metallic case, and near connection with  
this vegetable, is the reason why it op-  
erates, as proven by Mr. Scurator.  
There is also one subject yet to attend to  
to illustrate my argument, which has  
not been the subject of much argument;  
that is, the ebbing and flowing of the tide,  
answering to the earth and component  
parts, giving life and animation to this  
whole globe, forcing rivers of water  
throughout its whole extent, giving life  
and animation to it, infusing its liquids  
through it similar to the human system,  
may be proven by a course of reasoning  
which I think will not admit of a doubt  
among the well informed men, who will  
take the trouble of a reflection.

JOEL BACON.

Woodford county, Sd:  
TAKEN UP by Nathaniel Lindsey of said  
county, living on Scott's road, two and a  
half miles South east of Versailles, one dark  
Chesnut Sorrel mare, about fourteen and  
a half hands high; supposed to be 8 years old,  
shod all round; near hind foot white, small  
star in her forehead, with a number of saddle  
spots on her back. No brands perceptible—  
appraised to \$30 before me this 25th of Dec.  
1820.  
A true copy,  
JOHN McKINNEY, Jr. c. c.

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for  
HEMP, at the Factory of  
JOHN BRAND.  
Dec. 24—524f

Printing of all kinds,  
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE  
Kentucky Gazette Office,

## Notice to Sportsmen.

THERE will be a Sweetstake Race run over  
the Lexington Turn, on the first Thursday  
in May next, for untrained Horses only, male  
and female, agreeable to the weights here fixed:  
Aged Horses, 133 pounds  
Six years old, 115 "  
Five do., 103 "  
Four do., 99 "  
Three do., 75 "  
Mares and geldings to be allowed 3 pounds.  
The subscription is in the hands of Mr. WM.  
T. BANTON, which will be closed on the 1st  
of April. Entrance one hundred Dollars each,  
half forfeit—And the two succeeding days, a  
handsome subscription purse. Free for any  
gag carrying the above weights. The first  
day's subscription two miles the heats—second  
day, one mile and a half, weights as above.  
The winner of the sweetstake to be entitled  
to start for either day's subscription purse.  
Lexington, Feb. 8, 1821—6

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh  
supply of  
MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:  
SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS,  
Anglinos, Buff and other CASSIMERES,  
Tartan Plaid CLOAKS,  
Canton Grapes,  
Canton Grapes, Robes and Shawls,  
Scarlet Cassimere Shawls,  
Cassimere and other Calicoes,  
IRISH LINENS,  
Scotch Ginghams,  
Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS,  
Domestics—Thread Laces and Edgings,  
Crinoline and other RIBBONS,  
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,  
Vestied Shirts,  
Fancy Caps,  
Black Silks, cut Velvets, Sattins,  
Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thule  
Ladies' Morocco WALKING SHOES, &c.  
AS USUAL

Groceries, Hardware, Queens  
ware &c.

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lexington, January 18th, 1821—31f

## NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his  
former Stock, a general Assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-  
ware and Cutlery,

Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest  
CASH PRICES in Philadelphia, all of which  
he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for  
CASH in hand.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly re-  
quests those indebted to him, to come for-  
ward and settle their respective dues.

Those persons who made purchases at Maj  
JOHN WYATT'S sale on the 9th of March,  
last, are also requested to come forward and  
take up their respective notes, which have  
been placed in my hands for collection, other-  
wise proper officers will have to call on them.

R. A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, December 28, 1820—52

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened in the  
Rooms immediately over the Store occu-  
pied by M. J. NOUVEL, Main-street, (entrance  
through the passage) a large and general as-  
sortment of

Cotton, Silk & Woollen  
GOODS,

Bought in the eastern cities for CASH in hand,  
and on the best terms, which enables him to  
offer them by the PIECE or by PACKAGE at  
very low prices—Consisting of

Super and Common CLOTHS,  
Do. do. CASSIMERES,  
Plaids and Devonshire KERSEYS,  
Blankets, Flannels and Bombazettes,  
Black and assorted colours Canton Grapes,  
Canton Crane Robes

Canton Grapes and Watered Shawls  
Madras, Fustian, and other Handkerchiefs  
Super Sicilian stripes and common Calicoes  
Cembrie, Jacquette, Mull, Mull Mink,  
Blank and Leno Muslins, plain and figured  
British & Domestic Shirts and Sheetings,  
Do. do. Check and Plaids

Russia Sheetings, Towelling and Drilling,  
Sergeaw, Saracens and Florences,  
Sattins, Thule and Ribbons  
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery,  
Beavon, Buckskin, Kid and Silk Gloves  
Lewing Silk, Thread, and Cotton &c. &c.

ALEXANDER M. ANDERSON.

Lexington, Jan. 9, 1821—30f

## MUSEUM.

Mr. Page,  
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies and  
gentlemen of Lexington, that his

Museum of the Fine Arts,  
Consisting of

Paintings and Imitations  
of life in Wax.

By that imitable artist, Reuben Mother-  
son, Esq. is opened on Main-street, next door  
to THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Admittance 25 Cents, children half  
price.

State of Kentucky:  
JESSAMINE COUNTY, Sec.

Lawrence Peter Chancery Term, 1821.  
Francis Miller, Compt.

Against  
Robert Easton, Elime VAN CHANCERY,  
Babcock, and Abijah  
Payne &c. Defts.

THIS Day came the complainant, by lit-  
t counsel, and the defendants, Elime Bab-  
cock, and Abijah Payne, not having entered  
their appearance herein agreeably to law and  
the rules of this court—and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the Court, that they are  
not inhabitants of this commonwealth; there-  
fore, on motion of the complainant, it is con-  
sidered by the Court, that unless the said al-  
leged defendants do appear here on or before  
the first day of next April term, and an-  
swer the complainant's bill, the same shall  
be taken for confessed against them—and it  
is further ordered, that a copy of this order  
be inserted in some authorized newspaper of  
this commonwealth for two calendar months  
in succession.

A copy—Teste,  
DANIEL B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.

Notice.  
THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY,  
or to the subscribers, either by note or  
account, are particularly requested to come  
forward and settle their respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.  
Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820—67 6f

## Beaver Iron Works.

SITUATE in Bath County, Ky. 10 miles  
West of the Olympic Springs, are now in  
complete operation, and the proprietors can  
with confidence engage to execute in the best  
manner orders for all kinds of Machinery or  
other Castings. No pains have been spared  
to perfect this establishment, and the best  
Moulders and Mechanics have been procured  
from several states. The metal has been  
proven to be of very superior quality, certifi-  
cates of which have been received from the  
most experienced Salt makers in the country.  
Orders forwarded to DONALD McLEAN,  
Manager, Beaver Iron Works Post Office,  
Bath County, via Mount Sterling, or to JOHN  
P. MASON, Jr. Lexington, will be punctually  
attended to.  
Jan. 1, 1820—20f

## Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard  
on Main-street, Lexington, opposite the  
Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATH-  
ER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoe-  
makers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer  
Skins, Parchment, Buckskin,

White Leather &c. &c.  
He has always on hand a large quantity of  
WOOL for Hatters, Clothiers, &c.

He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and  
gives CASH for Hides.

WM. CIRODE.  
March 30, 1820—13-ly

## LIVERY STABLES.

I AM happy to announce to my friends and  
the public generally, that I have, at a  
great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,  
In a manner superior to any in the State, and  
upon the same ground on which they former-  
ly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage  
of my former customers and the public gener-  
ally. I shall endeavour and hope to give  
satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.  
Lexington, May 29, 1820—22f

TAKEN \* P by William Harney, six miles  
from Lexington on the land of William  
Russell, one GREY MARE 7 years old—144  
hands high. Also one dark brown Horse Colt,  
folded in May last. Both valued at \$50 by  
Nathan Burrows and Wm. T. Noyes, before  
me this 26th Sept. 1820.

MATTHEW ELDER, J. P.

N. B. The mare was with colt when she  
came to the taker up with the above described  
colt.

Notice.  
THE public are cautioned against trading  
for a Note given by us to Thomas Ep-  
erson, of Fayette county, for 616 dollars, in-  
cluding interest—on which we have paid 413  
dollars. The object of this notice is to in-  
form the public, that we will not pay the bal-  
ance due on this note in any way but in trade,  
as it can be proven that it was contracted to  
be paid in produce.

CHARLES GRIMES,  
JAMES GRIMES.

February